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Sunday, February 7, 1909.
Weep not, wipe not.
A good boost is never in vain.
No search warrant is needed to find trouble.
Something surely is happening to the Smoot steam roller.
One qualification necessary to a college president is to be a good asker.
There will be something doing when Mr. Taft shakes the dust of Panama from his shoes.
But Mr. Grant should not have expected that everybody would wait to his cin. zwci, dry.
Senator Hopkins is not now quite so certain concerning the efficacy of that direct primary law.
Every man would feel more comfortable if he were always as sure of a job as is the foolkiller.
Education is producing results. They are having an awful time of it getting juries nowadays.
Baseball umpires are not necessarily disturbers of industrial conditions because they call strikes.
Will it be regarded as unconstitutional, to specially legislate against Messrs. Tom and Jerry?
What will happen to the prohibition movement is beginning to take on the appearance of being apoplexy.
Contemplating the approaching fourth of March, Congressmen find much comfort in February's shortness.
At any rate, we should be extremely grateful that Apostle Grant is exercising his voice without attempting to sing.
Having been compelled to take back her convicts, Oklahoma doubtless feels that nothing good can come out of Kansas.
"Better is a poor and a wise child, than an old and foolish king, who will do no good but be admonished."—Ecclesiastes, iv, 13.
Indiana has elected a man to the Senate whom that august body will be bound to look up to—he being six feet five in his stockings.
Mr. Roosevelt will not regard Californians with a love passing that of David for Jonathan, even if he does admire men who start things.
They are appropriately called the Federal "bunch," inasmuch as they go about that way—each being afraid to let the other get out of his sight.
That Connecticut girl who has forgotten her name should not take the matter too seriously. She may get another if she has also forgotten her relatives.
"It is claimed that Utah will presently join the States that are in the 'dry' column. Perhaps her Great Salt Lake and her alkali plains entitle her to the top of the list," suggests the Cleveland Plain Dealer. After a bit, Brother, there will be opportunity to fashion another guess.

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For over sixty-one years Utah has managed to shift without a State capitol building. The Legislature

should now be willing to recognize the growth of the commonwealth by making an appropriation for a structure in which to transact the State's increased business.

THE "PUBLIC SERVICE" BILL.

The so-called public service bill introduced into the Senate on Friday is doubtless the most comprehensive graft measure ever introduced into any legislative body. It provides an elaborate system for blackmailing the railroad, telephone, telegraph, street car, and other corporations. With that in effect, there would be little need to assess any of the officeholders for campaign expenses, or to oil "the machine." If, in addition to this, the highball liquor bill prepared by the Federal "bunch" should be enacted, the political grafters would never lack "soap," and the campaign under the management of "the gang" would, in place of being expensive, be immensely profitable to those who handled the financial part of them. "Blocks of five," compulsory contributions, and all that sort of thing as applied to individuals or to officeholders by mandate of "the gang," would not be a marker compared with the flourishing official condition of "the machine" with two such measures as those enacted into law; it would flourish pretty well with either of them. Besides, the commissioners appointed need never lack for bread money nor warm bedding at night.

The Tribune printed in full the bill providing for this commission, in its issue yesterday morning. It was the only paper that did so, and as this bill is perhaps the most important one that will be introduced into the Legislature at the present session, the desirability of its publication so that every one can see just what it is, is manifest. In this The Tribune, as usual, was the only reliance of the public to get a complete knowledge of what is going on.

The pretense that such a commission could effect anything material in railroad rates is seen to be an absolute delusion at once, when we recall the well-known fact that pretty much all of the freights, both coming and going, are interstate commerce transportation. With all that, a State commission could have nothing to do, except by way of harassment. Ostensibly it might have something to say about railroad freights on coal from Carbon county, from Coalville, or from any coal mine in the State, to Salt Lake or Ogden. But it is not in the least likely that reducing the freight rates on coal, even if it could be actually forced, would make any difference at all to the consumer, for the two railway companies have an absolute agreement as to the price at which coal shall be supplied to dealers in Salt Lake or Ogden. And this governs the price to all buyers. It would make no difference whatever to change the local transportation rate on coal to Salt Lake, because what was taken off on that account would be added on some other, and the price would remain the same at the coal office. The functions of a commission of this kind being absolutely nil as applied to the great body of incoming and outgoing freight, it would be merely an afflictive and not a remedial agency. The commission would have power to nag the railroads to the extent of making them put up campaign money and meet such personal demands as the commission might require, and that would be all; everything else would remain precisely as before.

The commission would be given, however, a complete jurisdiction over street railway companies, and over local telephone companies. It probably could not affect the telegraph companies to any appreciable extent, but the street railway companies and telephone companies would be wholly at its mercy. And the mercy of a political commission in the service and at the call of an important gang of political grafters would be about the same sort of mercy that a hungry wolf would show in the wilds to any prey that might be in its power.

The cost of this commission to the State would be a sum out of all proportion to the public benefits which it could possibly confer. There are to be three members, at a salary of \$5300 each. There is to be a secretary, at a salary of \$2400. There will be such officers, clerks, inspectors, experts, and employees, as the commission may desire, affording therein much opportunity for the distribution of "pie" from the political counter. And all of these appointees are to receive "the compensation fixed by the commission." If, therefore, under the operation of this bill, the State should escape with an annual charge of \$25,000 it would be extremely lucky. It would certainly cost the State that much, and perhaps twice that much. What it would cost the companies which the commission might prey upon is something that may be guessed at, but it would not be likely to be an amount that could be expressed in fewer than six figures.

TO LEGALIZE ILLEGALITY.

The county commissioners confess that they have been doing the county business in an illegal manner. This confession is rather gratifying to The Tribune in a way, because we have so insisted right along, and have shown that the board has done its public business contrary to law, and we believe that the members who have thus violated the law should be personally held for that violation.

In order to escape the consequences of their unlawful actions, the commissioners have now applied to the Legislature to have their illegal work legalized. This should by no means be done.

The county commissioners should have conformed to the law, as their oaths required them to do, and should not have violated it for personal reasons or for partisan purposes, much less for political advantages. It would be better to help out violators of the law in this way. It is the business of the county commissioners to know what the law is and conform their actions thereto. If they neglect or refuse to do this and pursue willfully and obstinately, for illegal reasons, an unlawful course, they should be required to bear the responsibility themselves. It is entirely wrong for them to have an opportunity to shift the burden of their wrongdoing upon the taxpayers of this county.

We trust, therefore, that the Legislature will sternly refuse to be accessory to these illegal transactions after the fact, but will hold the commissioners to their just responsibility under the law, and require them to pay the penalty of their disobedience to and disregard of the statute in their performance of the duties enjoined upon them by the law.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The annual report of the board of public works of this city shows extraordinary activity in the operations of that body the past year. Practically all of the public improvements contracted during 1908 are finished, the left-over work being comparatively insignificant in quantity and cost. The great values in public improvements awarded last year were street paving, \$360,635.81, and sewers, \$269,238.93. The street and sidewalk repairs, crosswalks, curb and guttering, paving repairs, water mains, and sidewalks, make up the balance of an aggregate of \$791,463.26 for the year. The cost of the inspection of this enormous amount of work was \$13,073.68, of which \$6572.84 was chargeable to special funds and has been, or will be, refunded to the city.

The work under the supervision of the board was done in an excellent manner as a whole, to the entire satisfaction of the administration and of every person whose interests were involved. It was a year's work conspicuously well done, creditable to the board, and advantageous to the public.

A small addendum to this creditable report, which is itself also a creditable showing, resulted from the spiteful and partisan resolution passed at the instance of Councilman Fernstrom last Monday night. This called for a list of inspectors and where they were employed during the month of January. Mr. Fernstrom or any other member of the Council, or any taxpayer, could have obtained this by a visit to the office of the board. But doubtless Mr. Fernstrom expected to make out of it some sort of a partisan sensation. In this, however, he entirely failed. The January payroll of the board amounted to \$639.62, and of this \$120 is to be deducted as having been paid by the city to inspectors upon special work, for which the city will be reimbursed. And so the board scores against the would-be assailant, and scores good and hard.

PROBITION AND ILLEGITIMACY.

If the law of the Lord [the "word of wisdom"] not at first given as a commandment nor by constraint, but thereafter declared by the mouthpiece of God to be a commandment, were enforced, I say there would not be existing among the Latter-day Saints such a thing known as a saloon.—Joseph F. Smith in Salt Lake tabernacle, October 4, 1903; Deseret News, October 5, 1903.

The manifesto declares positively the prohibition of plural marriages, and in the examination before the master in chancery the president of the church and other leading members of the church agreed before the master in chancery that the spirit and meaning of that revelation applied to unlawful cohabitation as well as to plural marriages.—Testimony of Joseph F. Smith in Smoot case, volume 1, page 335.

As will be seen, President Smith says that the "word of wisdom" was not at first regarded as a commandment, but that it became a binding law upon the saints because it was subsequently declared so to be "by the mouthpiece of God."

Similarly, his testimony at Washington shows that the manifesto was, some time after its issuance, interpreted to be a commandment against polygamous living. This interpretation was given to that document by Presidents Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow and Joseph F. Smith, three "mouthpieces of God." If one piece of advice becomes a binding law for the reason that one "mouthpiece of God" declares it to be so, it would appear that another bit of counsel should become of triple binding force, if pronounced to be a commandment by three "mouthpieces of God."

At least, it must be agreed that the interpretation in both instances must be of equal value, and that the binding force of either law should be fully as great as that of the other.

To paraphrase President Smith's illustration of what would be the result of enforcement of the "word of wisdom," and applying the reasoning to the Woodruff manifesto, let us put it like this: "If this law of the Lord [the manifesto] not at first given as a commandment against polygamous living nor in constraint of unlawful cohabitation, but thereafter declared by three mouthpieces of God to be a commandment against these things, were enforced, I say there would not be existing among the Latter-day Saints such a thing known as an illegitimate child."

habit unlawful cohabitation was spurned by these men, and the author of the amendment was ejected from the tabernacle. Intemperance and unlawful cohabitation are both contrary to heavenly commandment, according to "mouthpieces of God."

But, look you, the one affects the ruling class, while the other principally regulates the conduct of the obeying mass. And the class is determined that the mass shall render obedience, while the class shall be privileged to practice defiance.

It is precisely as if the hierarchy thundered into the ears of the Mormon people the edict: "You must be good, or you shall be damned; but we'll be damned if we will be good!"

HIGH SCHOOLS AND TAXES.
At the November election a proposition to amend the Constitution by allowing the imposition of a special tax for high school purposes throughout the State, was defeated. Various proposals to revive that measure and resubmit it have been turned up the present session of the Legislature. The most recent of these is a resolution offered by Senator Miller on Wednesday. Senator Miller would not only provide for this special high school tax, but would provide also for the continuance of the present eight-mill tax levy until the taxable value of the State reaches \$400,000,000 in place of \$200,000,000, as at present in the Constitution.

With respect to the high school tax there does not seem to be any necessity for imposing any special tax of this kind. What is needed is to abolish the step-motherly provisions of the Constitution with respect to high schools and make them frankly and fully a part of the school system for the apportionment of money. The State Constitution was very unwisely put in opposition to high schools; the original proposition being a freeze-out proposition altogether, except as to a few places in the State. An amendment cured this in part, but still left the high schools out; the Constitution at present depriving them of general support through the provision (article 10, section 2), "But where the proportion of school moneys apportioned or accruing to any city or district shall not be sufficient to maintain all the free schools in such city or district, the high schools shall be supported by local taxation."

A proviso follows that where cities or districts shall establish high schools, the Legislature may authorize the apportionment of State school moneys to assist in supporting such high schools. This fully done would provide substantially all of the benefits that Senator Miller's proposed amendment would, so far as it relates to the high schools. The best possible amendment that could be made to the Constitution, so far as it deals with high schools, would be to frankly incorporate the high schools as part of the school system of the State, such schools to receive their apportionment of money precisely as the common schools receive it. With that done there ought to be no complaint about the non-support of high schools. We do not see why it is that those who are trying to pose as the special friends of high schools still plan on retaining the cold-shoulder provisions which the Constitution insists on turning to the high schools. Abolish that, and nothing further is needed.

With respect to the further proposals in Mr. Miller's amendment, it is sufficient to say that there is no need whatever of continuing the eight-mill tax levy until the assessed valuation of the State reaches \$400,000,000. The limit of \$200,000,000 now fixed by the State Constitution is fair, and the eight-mill tax on that valuation, or somewhat below, would yield sufficient revenue for all purposes. As we have pointed out heretofore, there is no need whatever of boosting the assessed valuation of property up to \$200,000,000 until the State is ready to accept the reduced rate of five mills which will attach thereupon. The proposal of Mr. Miller, therefore, in this respect is entirely needless. We may add that the proposition to continue the eight-mill tax above the \$200,000,000 limit, as at present fixed in the Constitution, coupled with an amendment proposing a special high school tax, would not stand much chance of adoption by the voters of this State.

THE FEROCITY OF BIGOTS.

The former [the Mormon] is ever ready to forgive, while the latter [the non-Mormon] seeks vengeance with the sword knife, and conquer or die. (Great apostasy, Cache Lake conference, January 31, 1909; Logan Republican.)

We fought the validity of those laws in court all the way from the first and lower court to the highest court of our land.—Testimony of Joseph F. Smith in Smoot case, volume 1, page 332.

I would sooner live among savages than among those accursed Government officials, and the Government itself is as corrupt as its officials. It is a disgrace among the nations and will soon be wiped out of existence.—Joseph F. Smith in Salt Lake tabernacle, August 10, 1879.

God Almighty helping me, I will fight until there is not a drop of blood left in my veins. Good God! I have advice enough to whip out the United States.—Heber C. Kimball in Salt Lake tabernacle, July 26, 1857.

I say, rather than that apostates should flourish here, I will unheathen my bowie knife and conquer or die. (Great apostasy, Cache Lake conference, January 31, 1909; Logan Republican.)

exercised by the promulgated and accepted doctrines of non-Mormon Christian denominations. Notwithstanding the assertions of Mr. Smith at the Cache Lake conference, the sermons of his predecessors and the utterances of himself upon some occasions would indicate that the courts and the sword were familiar weapons with his cult. If anything appears in the hierarchical daily life that does not suit the prophetic desire, it is fought through the courts inch by inch, from bottom to top, provided the court is the only available weapon in the battle. At other times, as may be observed, the sword, the bowie, the bludgeon and an armed following were appealed to for the purpose of wreaking vengeance upon the "enemies of the kingdom of God." As will be noted in the excerpt taken from the sermon of President Young, not only were the leaders sometimes wrought up to blood-letting fury, but the saints generally said "Amen" to their gory outgivings. In this particular case, the supposed offenders were apostates from the church—men and women who once fraternized with them in the sacred communions and ordinances connected with the faith. But it appears that the "gospel" had no more effect in causing them to remain in fellowship than it had to prevent threats of vengeance against them for having withdrawn from it.

It is remembered correctly, Joseph F. has said on many occasions that if he had wronged a man he would go more than half way to meet him for the purpose of "making it right." But from what his acquaintances know of the prophet's disposition, we feel sure they would be slow to say that he wouldn't draw a bead on the other fellow first.

PETITIONS ARE TOO EASY.

The petitions for prohibition are coming in from all over the State. They are signed by people of all creeds and parties, and especially by mothers and wives who know something about the curse of a traffic that can never be regulated by law.—Deseret News editorial, February 5, 1909.

The voluminously signed plea, chiefly by women, to unseat the Senator from Utah, is based upon statements which are grossly incorrect. * * * Large numbers of them, after being invited by their pastors or by female adventurers, hired to misrepresent Utah and her people, marched in droves into the vestry of the church, or chapel where flaming harangues had been delivered and put their names to a document containing statements the truth of which they had no means of determining.

It is well known by Congressmen that signatures can be obtained to almost any petition, no matter how foolish or absurd it may be. A dangerous precedent would be established if a United States Senator could be removed by petition.

When the matter comes forward for action in the Senate, it is possible that some of the members of that body will be found to have TOO LITTLE BACKBONE TO RESIST THE PLEASINGS OF SO MANY OF THE WOMEN OF THE LAND, but we hope, for the sake of national and constitutional government, that nothing but the real merits of the case will be considered when a vote is finally taken.—Extracts from an editorial in the Deseret News, February 8, 1906.

According to the church organ, a petition for the unseating of a Mormon apostle as a United States Senator is worthless, while a similar paper in the interest of any project launched by a Mormon apostle is most precious. In one case the women are contemptible, willingly led away by specious pleadings, while in the other they are angels voicing the will of heaven.

So far as the harangue spoken of by the News is concerned, any citizen who knows Apostle Heber J. Grant, the special pleader for prohibition-with-co-op drug-store-protection-annexed, is well aware of his exceptional ability in this respect. Better than any other individual hereabouts he personifies the pulp-pounding and pop-evangelical piety peculiar to the demagogue, the bigot and the fanatic, all rolled into one. To him a little misrepresentation or exaggeration "in a righteous cause" are virtues beloved of the Godhead. Given a subject upon which he is particularly "cranky," and the sweet singer of Israel may fool the very elect in the interests of Beelzebub. If he can't get 'em by "flaming harangues," he nails 'em by means of vocal exploits that would drive the most sincere saint into the commission of 'most any sort of crime, if only thereby he may be able to avoid the persistent Grant and his thunderous war songs. Ever heard him sing "Cold water is the drink for me?" No? Neither has anybody else.

Now, Mr. Grant and his enthusiastic assistant "prohibition" advocates have also been marching the women into the meeting houses and causing them to "put their names to a document containing statements the truth of which they had no means of determining." In the first place, this document is painfully particular to blame the evils complained of to the saloons, while making no reference whatever to the co-op drug stores. In their "flaming harangues" upon the subject the proponents of the Grant idea have pursued the same tactics. Signatures have been obtained from localities where there are no saloons, but where the booze is purveyed to the elders in Israel through the co-op mercantile or drug institutions invariably patronized by the saints. In this respect the campaign has been one of misrepresentation. Out in the remote rural districts the good women signers had absolutely no means of knowing that the Z. C. M. I. drug store of Salt Lake was the largest liquor dealer in this city. They were not told that this institution was the distributor of nearly all the intoxicating liquor sent out into the State for their husbands, sons and brothers to guzzle in the backwoods. They were not informed that the action intended under the petitions which they were induced to sign was to carefully protect that institution in the traffic, so that it may be enabled to continue supplying the elders with booze of the poorest quality at the highest price, while evading payment to the public of a just revenue and

dumping the profits from the contraband traffic into the laps of the very high priests who had inflamed them with violent speech. In these matters the good women have been grossly deceived, without having facilities for learning the truth.

However, and in further exposition of the dishonesty of the whole movement for which the News speaks today, but which it condemned yesterday, you will hear the church organ express no such frantic apprehension as that members of the Utah legislature "will be found to have too little backbone to resist the pleadings of so many of the women of the land."

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The storms of the week have been seasonable, and have helped winter business; but yet those storms have not been severe enough nor has the weather been cold enough to materially interfere with the astonishing building activity so manifest in this city now in the dead of winter. The building permits taken out in January were a surprising increase over those of any former January in the history of the city; multiplying by many times any former record. Work is pushing with energy and dispatch on a large number of fine structures, and announcements are made from time to time of new buildings in contemplation, the latest being the announcement of the Paulson company of its intention to build a new and extensive factory on Fourth West, between First and Second South, to be three stories, 89 by 165 feet, to be built of reinforced concrete, and to cost \$55,000. Indications are that the great campaign of last year in the building of flats, apartment houses, and dwellings, as well as business blocks, will be exceeded in dimensions and results the present year. In spite of the hundreds of new homes thus provided in the building season of 1908, all were immediately occupied and there was clamor for more, which proves conclusively the rapid and extensive growth of the city; a growth that the new construction now under contemplation will aim to meet the present year, but which it is not likely to meet entirely, any more than did the great construction of the last year meet the demand of 1908.

General business in the city has been excellent during the week, the bank clearances showing a gain of 22.9 per cent over those of the corresponding week last year. The traders all have to carry larger and more varied stocks than ever before, by reason of the wider and larger demand imposed by the new population which has so swelled the number of inhabitants in the city.

The real estate market is strong, with prices firmly held, and yet with an active demand. There is, however, something of a lull just now in the realty market awaiting the legislative action on prohibition, which the real estate men declare to be a very serious menace to their business. Undoubtedly with prohibition the prices of property would fall materially in this city, and the outlook for growth and prosperity would be much darkened. But we do not believe that there is any likelihood of the enactment of a prohibition bill.

The mines are fast getting along towards their old-time productiveness and prosperity, and we shall expect to see at least a fifty per cent increase in the metal production of Utah in gold, silver, copper, and lead, the present year over last year's output.

The announcement has been made during the week that the Western Pacific line from this city to San Francisco will be completed by next September. This is splendid news, but we do not expect to see the completed regular through train service between the two cities much before the end of the year. And, as we have heretofore and often stated, we expect with the completion of this new road that all of the great central transcontinental systems must build to this city. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Burlington, the Rock Island, will all be obliged to build to Salt Lake and establish here their coast connections. Here they will have a choice of four different lines to the coast—the original line direct to San Francisco, the Oregon Short Line to Portland, the Salt Lake Route to Los Angeles and San Pedro, and the new Western Pacific line direct to San Francisco. This will give them an additional thousand miles haul on their own tracks, and will afford the choice of all these routes from here to the Pacific ocean.

The early and frequent storms have assured a water supply for the coming season that will be ample for every purpose. The precipitation for January last was 2.70 inches; being something more than double the average precipitation of 1.33 inches, as shown by the weather bureau records here for the past thirty-five years. Only twice in all that time has the precipitation in January equaled that of the January just passed. We may, therefore, from this abundant precipitation, expect a full supply of water for all purposes during the coming season.

In the country at large, the signs of returning prosperity are most abundantly manifest in the bank clearances, which amounted to \$3,212,688,000 as compared with \$2,359,076,000 for the corresponding week last year; an increase of one-third. Money continues abundant, the small gold exports cut no figure, and but little money is being put into stocks, either for speculation or investment.

Trade is rather abnormally quiet, and industrial operations are below the average activity. Marked conservatism in buying is manifested, and there is disappointment at the failure of spring trade to open up more rapidly. Collections are fair, and a better spring business is expected later on. The marked feature of encouragement is the small num-

ber of business failures. Confidence in iron and steel are disappointing, and show a tendency to sag. Metal prices are rather weak, with a tendency to decrease, and there is a tendency to cautious, conservative of feeling. Still, it is a good deal of optimism, still, with the anticipations of good, and these expectations are realized, passing away of all of the past conditions will be realized and the prosperity reinstated.

CAUSE OF THE REVERSAL.

Those who are so interested in the cause of the reversal, should know that the cause is not the same as the cause of the reversal. It is a reversal of the cause, and the cause is the same as the cause of the reversal.

If we cannot influence our government by our example and moral quality, had better not propose correction. It should be no attempt to return to the time Blue Laws, but to return to the time of the W. C. T. U. (the temperance work) would work private one in her own surroundings, and bad habits, they would have more than they can hope to achieve. (Deseret News editorial, February 5, 1906.)

In the year 1906 the Women's Christian Temperance Union was conducting a campaign to abolish the saloons, and to secure prohibition in the several States. The efforts were different but in one from those being made at the time by the gentlemen of the priesthood. Therefore, if there were in the present movement must have been equal righteousness the propaganda of the women in the total inconsistency of the now. No greater evidence of sincerity could be asked for.

It must be remembered that the known in the Mormon church as "word of wisdom" was in effect as much in 1906 as it is now. time, however, there was no spirit in an effort to convince the people that they should suppress good women in their effort to prohibit laws. On the contrary, the News was careful to oppose measures upon the ground that they interfered with personal liberty because they were coercive in nature. Just now, though, the "word of wisdom"—which can never be in intent—is dragged forth for purposes. The first is to convince saints that it is their duty to the support of prohibition. The second object is to point evidence to the world at large the prohibition wave which is and is sweeping over the country an aping substitute for a thing that has prevailed in the during almost all of its history. These arguments were carefully

ed, though, when the Women's Christian Temperance Union appeared in their movement, and they only brought forth now because some of "the brethren" who possess assistance. In other words, the News can see no good in good, that good proceed from the mouths of its pet priests.

In 1906 the church organ of no virtue in "protests, resolutions, petitions, and declarations," and all in its power to cast derision upon them—simply because they were employed by people not of the church.

In 1909 some of "the brethren" protesting, they are resolving, petitioning and they are declaring a pretendedly similar cause. The Deseret News can see that tests, resolutions, petitions, and declarations" are of heaven's own things—to be permitted to action of lawmakers into acquiescence or to damn them eternally if refused.

But do you know why this change of sentiment? It may be in its constant reference to "of saloons" but not of Z. C. M. I. drug stores. The Women's Christian Temperance Union made no attempt to protect the "big co-op" branch institutions in their liquor traffic; and that is what "the brethren" propose. Hence the reverse of position church organ.

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